FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE. N. C. TUESDAY EVENING MARCH 25, 1834. [NO. 877.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY *Edward J. Hale*,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $4 if paid during the year of subscription, or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Bank of Cape Fear,
6th March, 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capital of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature at last Session, will be opened at the places named in the Charter, on TUESDAY, 1st of April next, and remain open for thirty days thereafter, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

City of Raleigh—His Exc'y David L. Swain, Thos. Wilson, Weston R. Gales, Chas Dewey.
Town of Halifax—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange, Jr.
Town of Fayetteville—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange, Jno. C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.
Town of Newbern—Hon. Wm. Gaston, John Burgwin, Thos. Watson, John M. Roberts.
Town of Edenton—Joseph B. Skinner, Jon. H. Haughton, Wm D. Roscoe, Rich'd Hoskins.
Town of Hillsborough—James Philips, Josiah Turner, Jr. Wm. Norwood, James Webb.
Town of Wilmington—John J. Blum, Em'l Shober, Jno. Vollers, Jr. Wm. H Shipman.
Town of Washington—Maxwell Chambers, Thos. L. Cowper, Jno. F Caldwell, Jno Beard, Jr.
Town of Salisbury—William J. Alexander, Washington Woodson, Wm. W. Long.
Town of Beaufort—John L. Bailey, Miles White, Jr. Wm. Slade, Jr.
Town of Pittsborough—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, R. Andrew Jenner.
Town of Lincolnton—Spencer D. Cotten, James W Wilkins, Joseph R. Lloyd
Town of Warrenton—William Burlingham, Weldon N. Edwards, Edward Hall, Dr. Pope
Town of Milton—John T. Gatland, Jno. Wilson, Meriwether Lewis.
Town of Edenton—Vardy McBee, Charles H Henderson, Archibald Shipp.
Town of Hillsborough—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery, Jr. Wm. C. Tate.
Town of Washington—Wm. A. Blount, Allen Grice, Jno. L. Kennedy.
Town of Hillsborough.—Absolem Myers, Joseph Medcalf, A W Brandon.
Town of Greensborough.—Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger Gilmer, Tristram Capeheart.
Town of Edenton.—Joseph B. G Roulhac, David Outlaw, Josiah Holly.

A resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie,) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States and their Branches, *at par*—Notes of the Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be received, but such notes of the other Banks of South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the Bank of Virginia" and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia," (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at the discount of 1¼ per cent. as an equivalent for the exchange which this Bank will necessarily incur in receiving such Notes available as Specie.

JAS: OWEN, *Pres't.*
Washington, March 12, 1834. 76 4t.

Pursuance of the above notice, Books for subscription towards an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened at their Banking House at Fayetteville, on the first day of April next, and continue open for thirty days thereafter.

For the Commissioners.
J. W. WRIGHT, Cash r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On the first Monday in May next—I will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1832 and costs of advertising:

LOTS AND ACRES.	*Tax.*
Lot on Person street, listed by Alex'r. Mc-Millin, val $250	95
Lot on do do do by do do Blacksmith Shop, $200	76
Lot on Green street, vacant, by Henry Mc-Kay, Trustee for Jo. Snively, val $20	7
Lot Cool Spring, listed by do do do do val $10	3
Lot West side of Green street, by do do do do do $125	47
Lot West side of Winslow street, by do do do do do $125	47
2 acres on Black River, by do do for do do $25	9
1 lot of lands joins Evans and McDonald, sold by Arch'd Smith for Daniel Burnet, val $100	83
Lot on Hillsborough street, listed by Zac. Rhodes, with one poll,	89
Lot Mumford street, listed by Wm. M. Mc-Kay,	19
Lot Green street, listed by Frances Bow-man,	$1 52
2 acres of Land on Black River, listed by Wm. Hammonds, val. $50,	19
2 acres of Land on Rockfish, with 3 polls, listed by James Black,	$2 98
Lot on do by John McDougald,	76
Lot on Black River, owner unknown, joins Carson and Busbee,	38
Lot on Fish Creek, as the property of Mary Cox,	$1 29
1 acre of Land on the Pond Branch, listed by Jno. Spencer,	35

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff*

Stop the Thief.

On Thursday night, the 6th instant, JAMES MADISON SEABURY, a bright mulatto free man, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, aged 21 years, weighing 150 pounds, and having very straight hair, one of his colour, was *kidnapped*, whilst in the employment of the undersigned; and it is believed that attempts will be made to remove him beyond the limits of this State, and to sell him as a slave. All persons are forewarned against trading for the said free man. I will give a reasonable reward for the discovery and apprehension of the thief, and restoration of Seabury to his family and friends. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by

HENRY BESTE.
Stony Creek, P. O., Wayne County, N. C., March 10, 1834. 76-2w.

The Editors of Newspapers in this State, South Carolina and Georgia, will serve the cause of humanity by giving the above an insertion.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opening, a general assortment of

British, French and American
GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
March 18. 78tf

A New Supply of *Jack Downing & Col. Crockett!*

JUST received, together with Yankee among the Nullifiers; No. 25 and 26 Scott's Works; Ferguson's Rome; Gillie's Greece; Pulpit Assistant; Bailey's Algebra; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Ainsworth's Dictionary; Zion's Harp; Virginia Housewife; Benjamin's Architect; Jay's Prayers; 8vo. Testaments; Methodist Hymns; Speller and Definer; Paint Boxes and Paints; Crayons; Quills; Laid Cap and Letter Papers; Slates, &c &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Firm of Lewis & Ross having made an assignment of their Debts and Stock in Trade, to M. F Freeman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, the Subscriber is authorized and empowered by the said assignee, to collect the said debts, and dispose of the said stock.

OLIVER LEWIS.
March 18, 1834. 76f.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscribers for erecting the buildings for the Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School. The plan and specifications may be seen by applying at the store of Geo. McNeill

GEO McNEILL, WM. B WRIGHT, JAS. H. HOOPER } Executive Committee

March 17 1834 76 2w.

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL*, respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Winslow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10 75tf.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Dec Kay, conveying to the Subscriber certain property therein mentioned, for the payment of certain debts therein specified, he will, as Trustee, expose for sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 26th inst. the following property, viz

1 Tract of **LAND** on Beaver Creek, containing 50 acres,
1 do do 300
1 do do 200
1 do do 100

On the 200 acre Tract is a SAW MILL, GRIST MILL, and other valuable improvements.—Also, the following Chattel property:

3 Wagons and gear complete,
11 Head of Horses, some very valuable,
12 Head of Oxen,
8 Head of Black Cattle,
2 Sets of Timber Wheels,
All his household and Kitchen Furniture.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock precisely, on the day above stated, and the property sold without reserve. The title which will be given will be that of Trustee only. Further terms made known on the day of sale

GEORGE B ATKINS, *Trustee.*
Fayetteville, March 3, 1834. 75ts.

FOR SALE,

60 Bushels HAIR for plastering,
200 casks of unslacked Thomastown Lime,
20 do Plaster Paris, low for cash by the bushel or cask.

I can be found at the Warehouse a few steps South of the U. S. Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON
March 7, 1834. 65 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, Administrator of Roderick Morrison, deceased, late of Cumberland, having settled his Administration, gives this notice to the next of kin residing out of the State, to apply for their distributive share

ALEXANDER MORRISON, *Adm'r.*
Cumberland County, March 1834 75 3t

OPENING OF THE
EPISCOPAL SCHOOL,
DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the past winter, the progress of the building designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee, under whose direction it was commenced in December last. And, as the material of this structure is stone, the process of working in which is necessarily slow and greatly dependant on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of furniture indispensable to the establishment, and the recently expressed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accommodations to be afforded by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the School.

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed, that the

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL

Will be opened, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) ON MONDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time it may be confidently relied on that every thing will be in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee,
GEORGE W FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, March 3, 1834. 75 4w

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

RAIL ROAD MATERIALS WANTED.

SEALED Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, till the 28th day of March next, for the delivery of the following Timbers, viz':

1000 Lightwood Sills, hewed square, 8 feet long, 12 by 12 inches,
300 Rail Pieces, 24 feet long, 5 by 9 inches,
300 ditto ditto, 18 feet long, 5 by 9 ditto.

The 1000 Sills must be of good Lightwood, clear of rot, splits or windshakes, and other defects.

The Rail Pieces must be sawed perfectly true, and of pure heart long-leaf pine, taken from thrifty trees, clear of windshakes, bad knots and other defects.

The above materials to be delivered, one half of each by the 20th April, the remaining half by the 20th May next, at such place or places on the line of the works in Fayetteville, as shall be designated in the contracts.

The Material to be subject to the inspection of one or more persons appointed by the Directory of the Rail Road Company.

Offers made for the sawed Timbers (the Railways) the price may be stated either by the single stick or by the thousand feet.

The Lightwood Sills, the price must be by the single stick. Contracts for any number of Sills not less than 10, will be received, and for the Railways any number not less than 50 pieces.

Where two or more persons propose to contract at the same price, and one should be a Stockholder, preference will be given to the Stockholder; and where the offerer shall state in his proposals, his willingness to receive in payment, one third or more in Rail Road Stock, such offerer shall have preference. Payments will be made upon the delivery and inspection of the Materials.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
EDW'D W. WELKINGS,
THO. N. CAMERON,
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
J SEAWELL, } *Directors.*
February 24, 1834. 73tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!
At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVATS STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c &c &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen woolen do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 dō Kip do and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass mated, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do-kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morocco Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do do seal do.
100 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do do black satteen Slips,
50 do do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. do Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do do do do hair do.
2 do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Necessity

REQUIRES that all balances due up to 1st of January past, should be paid without delay. My own engagements will not admit of longer indulgence:—I much hope this notice will be promptly attended to. Cotton or money will be received in payment.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1834. 73-5w

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN, Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D & C. L are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R MAYNARD & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

DONALDSON ACADEMY
AND
MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE SECOND QUARTER in this Institution will commence on the 19th March next.

RATE OF TUITION.

In Classical Department, including higher branches of Mathematics and English studies,	$6 per quarter.
In Preparatory Department,	5
Elementary studies,	4

Twenty five cents is added to the tuition for contingencies.

Board $5 per month—Lodging 50 cents—Washing 50 cents per month—Wood and Light extra, when not provided by the Student.

No amount of tuition for less than a quarter received and then to be paid in advance.

All the various branches of study usually taught in well regulated Academies, are taught in this.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1834. 73 tf.

2d Hhds. good MOLASSES,
20 Barrels No 3. Mackerel,
30 Bundles Hay,
Just received and for sale by
W WHITEHEAD.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1834. 75-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

School Books. &c.—Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Lincoln's Botany; Ingersoll's Grammar; Blair's Lectures, 8vo.; New York Readers; Smart's Cicero; Adams's Arithmetic—Cap & Letter Paper, Bill Books, Gold Paper, &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
February 24, 1834.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE:—"The last *Rose* of Autumn," as well as the "*First Flower* of Spring," are themes upon which Poets have often wrote. The following, we are of opinion, is among the best upon the former subject, and we have no hesitation in saying, will be read with feelings of delight, by every one who has the least particle of poetry in their composition; the writer has been known to us for several years. Any production emanating from his pen, is perused by us with sincere pleasure. That its perusal will afford your readers a gratification, we have no doubt. Please publish it, and oblige, INIS.

THE ROSE OF AUTUMN.

BY WM. B. O. PEABODY.

Gem of the mildly closing year
On nature's breast reclining!
Oh who would leave thy wildness here,
For bowers in beauty shining?
Bloom then along thy native hill,
By no rude hands invaded,
Thy flowers like hope shall promise still
When all but thine have faded!

Go, wreathe the pensive form that lies
O'er love's last mansion bending,
And sinks like day in summer skies
Or evening's star descending.
Smile on the sable couch of rest
And droop not thus in sorrow,
For sure the regions of the blest
Shall be her home to-morrow.

Go—and with fading garlands bind
The dark stern brow of madness,
And melt that joy-deserted mind
To more than childhood's sadness.
Tell her of him whose lowly grave
Shall meet her dark eye never:
His pillow is the stormy wave,
The deep his home forever.

Then rest thee, autumn's loveliest flower,
In life's last fragance lying,
And droop along the golden bower,
Still lovely though in dying.
And thou shalt seem while fading there,
In ruin, calm reposing,
Like virtue in this scene of care,
Her weary eyelids closing.

MR. POLK'S REPORT ON THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

(Concluded.)

To conform the practice of the Bank to the charter, the Government directors state that they proposed to restore the business of discounts to the Board of Directors, but this was overruled. To enable them to participate in some degree in the business of the Bank, they proposed that the members of the whole board should be selected in rotation to form the committees, in conformity with the former practice, and an unrescinded rule; but this was also refused. Finally, instead of reforming the practices of the Bank, so as to make them conform to the charter and the rules, the majority of the Board of Directors changed the rules, and made them conform to the practices. Thus, rules made by themselves are taken as authority for disregarding the restrictions of the charter, and of the regulations prescribed by the stockholders; and from the statement of these directors, it appears that almost all the business of the Bank is done by committees of three or five, to which the President is attached *ex officio*. The Board of Directors remain ignorant of the movement of the corporation, which has been put under their management; and by an entire exclusion of the Government directors from the committees, they are rendered useless for all the purposes which induced their being placed in the direction. Under such management, could the interest of the Government be considered secure in their hands? The committee think not, and that this, with other abuses connected with its management, which will be noticed in the subsequent part of this report, was a sufficient reason to justify the Secretary in the removal of the deposites.

The conduct of the Bank, in the year 1832, in secretly interfering, through the agency of its President and one of its secret committees, with the policy of the Government, whereby they sought, without the knowledge or consent of the Government, to postpone the payment of a large portion of the public debt denominated the three per cent stocks, for a long period beyond the time fixed by the Government for its reimbursement, was in the opinion of the committee, not only without warrant of law, but highly reprehensible. The conduct of the Bank, in this transaction, was fully examined by a committee of the House at the last session of Congress, and resulted in a report from the majority, and a counter report from the minority of that committee. To these reports, hereto appended, the committee refer for all the facts connected with this illegal and unwarrantable act on the part of the Bank. In neither of these reports is the conduct of the Bank approved. In the report of the majority it is admitted that "it is due however to the Government to express the opinion that in the arrangement made by the agent in England for the *purchase of the 3 per cent stock, and the detention of the certificates*, (which measures were subsequently disclaimed by the Bank,) the institution *exceeded its legitimate authority, and had no warrant in the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury.*" The minority of that committee, in their report, present all the facts in detail, derived from official correspondence and documents, and from the personal examination on oath of a part of the directors of the Bank. Referring to these official reports of a former committee of the House, the committee deem it unnecessary to do more than to call the attention of the House to them as developing all the facts and circumstances connected with this transaction.

But it has been urged that the conduct of the Bank in regard to the three per cent stocks should have constituted no part of the reasons which should have influenced the Secretary of the Treasury in the removal of the deposites, because a majority of the House of Representatives had at the last session expressed an opinion, by the adoption of a resolution, that the deposites may be "safely continued in the Bank of the U. States." To determine what consideration ought to be given to such an expression of the opinion of the House, it is necessary to look to the circumstances under which it was given. By the journals, it appears that the committee reported to the House on the 1st of March, and on the next day (the 2d March) the minority made a further supplemental report. The resolution in question was adopted on the 2d of March, being the last day but one of the session. The reports of the majority and minority of the committee were very long, and were accompanied by a mass of testimony, upon which they were based, and which it had occupied the committee many weeks to collect. The reports had not been printed, and could not have been examined or read by any member of the House except the committee themselves.

The House by this vote did not approve the conduct of the Bank in regard to the three per cents. They expressed no opinion that other causes than the insecurity of the public deposites in the Bank would or would not be sufficient to justify the Secretary in removing them. These points were not presented for their consideration or decision. The vote, in fact, amounted to nothing more than a simple expression of the opinion of a majority of the House, that as the deposites had been heretofore kept in the Bank, for aught that appeared, (the reports of the committee not having been printed or examined by the House,) they might be safely continued there. This expression of opinion, given under the circumstances stated, ought not, in the opinion of the committee, to have restrained the Secretary from the performance of his duty, if, in his opinion, the Bank had become faithless to its trust, or the public interests made it necessary for him to act.

The next reason assigned by the Secretary for the removal of the deposites, is the unjust and unconscientious demand on the part of the Bank for damages to the amount of $158,842 77, upon the protested bill drawn by the United States on the French Government. A bare statement of the facts connected with this transaction will show the true character of this demand on the part of the Bank. The Bank is the fiscal agent of the Government, and, during the whole period of its existence, has held on deposite very large amounts of the public money, which it has used (without the payment of interest to the Government) in loans to the community, and has been thus enabled largely to increase its profits. From an official statement appended to this report, it appears that the average amount of deposite of the public money in the Bank of the United States and its offices for each month, from the year 1818 to the year 1833, both inclusive, (being a period of sixteen years,) was 6,717,253 67. The annual interest accruing to the Bank upon this amount of public deposites, at six per cent. per annum, would be $403,035 22; and for a period of sixteen years, would be $6,448,563 52. During the month of February, 1833, the Government were desirous to have remitted from Paris to the United States the amount of the first instalment due to the United States from France, under the French treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. For the purpose of effecting the remittance in the most convenient and least expensive form, the Government of the United States drew on the 7th of February, 1833, a bill on the French Government, for $903,565 89, and sold the bill to the Bank of the United States. The bill was paid for by the Bank, not by cash advanced and paid out of Bank, but by simply entering the amount to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Bank, and thus increasing by that amount the public deposite in the Bank, the Bank continuing in the possession and use of the money as before the purchase, with this difference only, that the amount paid for the bill was subject, with the other public moneys on deposite, to be drawn for by the Government, as the public service might require. The bill was sold by the Bank in London, and forwarded by the purchaser to Paris for collection, where it was protested, because the French Chambers had failed to make provision for its payment; and was afterwards taken up for the honor of the Bank, by its agent. The Government immediately paid back to the Bank the principal of the bill. But the Secretary of the Treasury declined paying the damages which the Bank claimed. In the monthly statement from the Bank of the 3d of June following, and in all the monthly statements since that time, (in each of which is contained, amongst other things, the Bank's account with the Treasury,) the following item is charged by the Bank, to wit: "Due by the United States for protested bill of exchange on France, $158,842 77." What makes this demand the more unconscientious, is, that, during the whole period, from the 7th of February, the day the bill was drawn, until it was repaid to the Bank, the public deposites in Bank, and which it held and used without interest, greatly exceeded the amount of the bill.

The Bank then did not, in fact, suffer any damages or losses, other than the interest, cost of protest, and re-exchange, which the Government promptly, and without hesitation, avowed its willingness to repay, together with the principal of the bill. But the Bank claims more than this—it claims $158,842 77 as damages, not on the ground that any damages were in fact sustained, but upon a technical claim of a legal right to damages. Under such circumstances, the committee consider it to have been the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury not only to decline making the payment, but to discontinue the fiscal agency of an institution capable of asserting so unjust a demand, and seeking to enrich itself, at the loss of its principal. Here was a Bank which, for upwards of sixteen years, had had the use of an average deposite of public money of near seven millions of dollars, without the payment of interest; deriving a profit from the use of the public money, during that period, of upwards of six millions; and at the very moment when it has in use millions of the public money, is taking advantage of the disappointment of the Government which employs it, and that disappointment, too, growing out of an unforeseen contingency, against which the Government could not guard, and seeking upon what it is pleased to regard as the strict law of the case, without even color of justice, to make the Government, in whose employ it is, pay in damages the large amount already stated. No prudent individual who had any regard to his own interests or rights, would continue an agent, who would manifest such an utter disregard of his interests. An individual would have taken his business out of the hands of such an agent. The Secretary of the Treasury, as the only authorized agent of the Government competent to do so, has done nothing more, by the removal of the deposites, than discontinue the fiscal agency of the Bank of the United States.

In the view which they have here presented, the committee have proceeded upon the supposition that, by the *strict law*, the Bank might demand the damages in question. If that were the case, the demand would be most unconscientious and unjust.

The committee do not, however, concede that the Bank has even a *legal right* to the damages claimed. In general, the drawer of a foreign bill returned protested is liable for the amount on the face of the bill, for interest, for costs of protest, for re-exchange, and for the reasonable expenses which have been incurred by the dishonor of the bill; and, according to the general usages which regulate foreign bills of exchange, he is liable for nothing more. There is no general commercial usage which gives damages of fifteen per cent., or at any other rate, on the return of a protested foreign bill of exchange. Damages of that description, whenever they are allowed against the drawer, are either given by statute, or depend upon the established local usages of particular places, and not upon the general usages of trade. In the United States, the amount of damages, recoverable upon a foreign bill returned protested, varies according to the local usages or statutory provisions of the different States respectively. In Massachusetts, the damages are ten per cent., in addition to interest and cost of protest; in Pennsylvania, the damages are twenty per cent. on bills drawn on Europe and returned protested; in Maryland, fifteen per cent.; the amount of damages in the respective States being regulated by statute. There is no general usage prevading all the States, which can regulate the amount of damages. This bill was drawn and sold to the Bank at the Treasury, in the District of Columbia, and in that portion of the District which was, before the cession to the United States, a part of the State of Maryland.

The right of the Bank to recover the damages claimed, must depend upon the laws of Maryland still in force in this District, Congress never having passed any law on the subject since the cession of the territory, and the exclusive jurisdiction over it to the United States. The only statute of the State of Maryland in force in that part of the District formerly held by Maryland, is an act passed in 1785, chap 38, sec. 1, by which it is provided "that upon all bills of exchange hereafter drawn in this State on any *person, corporation, company*, or *society*, in any foreign country, and regularly protested, the owner or holder of such bill, or the *person* or *persons, company, society*, or *corporation*, entitled to the same, shall have a right to receive and recover so much current money as will purchase a good bill of exchange of the same time of payment, and upon the same place, at the current exchange of such bills, and also fifteen per cent. damages upon the value of the principal sum mentioned in such bill, and costs of protest, together with a legal interest upon the value of the principal sum mentioned in such bill, from the time of protest until the principal and damages are paid and satisfied." The account rendered by the Bank (see letter of Cashier of the 13th May, 1833, hereto annexed) appears to have been made out according to the provisions of this act, and the question is whether this bill is embraced by the act of 1785. The committee are of opinion that a bill of exchange drawn by the *United States* is not embraced by this act.

The State is never construed to be included in the general provisions of a statute, unless it is expressly named, or the language of the law or the nature of its provisions plainly imply that its enactments were designed to bind the State as well

as individuals. A bill of exchange drawn by the State would not have been embraced by the act of 1785, already referred to, because the State is not named in the act, and the whole scope and language of the law show that its object was to provide for the dealings of *individuals, corporations, companies,* and *societies*, and not to regulate the action of the Government by which it was enacted. The large damages mentioned in the law are evidently intended for the benefit and convenience of commerce, and to prevent persons from drawing bills on foreign countries, where the drawer had reason to believe they would not be honored.

The reason could not apply to the State; and there can be no ground to suppose that the State, in passing this law, intended to inflict upon herself a penalty, if a bill drawn by her should be unexpectedly returned protested. If a bill then, drawn by the State of Maryland on a foreign country and protested, would not have entitled the holder to the fifteen per cent. damages against the State under this law, neither can those damages be claimed against the United States, who now stand in the place of Maryland, in that part of the District of Columbia where this bill was drawn.

But this bill is not embraced by this law, because a bill drawn by an individual on a *foreign Government* would not be included by the terms of the law. The language of the law confines its operation to bills drawn on "*any person, corporation, company, or society, in any foreign country,*" and these words cannot, by any fair rule of interpretation, be construed to mean *a foreign nation*. or to embrace a bill drawn on *a foreign Government*.

Neither the drawer nor drawee then, in this case, seem to be embraced within the purview of this law, but if they were, yet this transaction does not seem to be one of the description for which it intended to provide.

A bill of exchange, as known in commerce, is of itself a sufficient authority to the drawee to pay the money, and a proper endorsement on it transfers the right to the endorsee, and the bill and its endorsements do not require the aid of any other instrument to give them force and authority. The endorsement of the bill by the payee, in blank, is of itself sufficient to warrant the payment to the holder. The bill in question is not an instrument of this description; standing by itself, it was of no value, and gave no right to the payee, or the holder to whom he might endorse it, to receive the money. It was deemed necessary by the parties to this transaction that there should be other and higher authority, in order to enable the Bank to receive the money; and this authority accompanied the bill. This authority was executed by the President of the United States on the same day that the bill was drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the seal of the United States, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, whereby the bill was recognised, and the Cashier of the Bank, (who was the payee,) or his assignee of the bill, was authorized to receive the money, and to give an acquittance to the French Government; and the bill, sustained by this authority, was sold to the Bank at the Treasury, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the United States on their books. The act of the President, under the seal of the United States which accompanied the bill, was the only instrument which conferred on the Bank the right to receive the money, and the only instrument which enabled them to assign their right to receive it.—The Government and the Bank both acted with a full knowledge that the bill itself would be unavailing to accomplish the object in view, and the proper authority in another shape, and by another instrument, was executed for that purpose. This was a transaction between Governments, and the authority given by the Government of the United States to the Bank to receive the money from the French Government cannot be regarded in the commercial sense as an ordinary bill of exchange.

By the treaty the money was to be paid by the French Government at Paris "into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it." In order, therefore, to obtain the money, it was necessary that a person should present himself at Paris, with the usual testimonials from the Government of the United States, of his authority to receive it. And the evidence of his authority, according to the laws which regulate the intercourse between nations, must be furnished by the President of the United States, through the department charged with our foreign relations. This was done in the power executed by the President before referred to. It was this power, and not the bill, which authorized the demand upon the French Government for payment. The bill, without this power, would have been insufficient; but the power, without the bill, would have been sufficient. If the bill had been presented alone, the French Government might have refused to pay, without any violation of its engagements. It was necessary that the person demanding the money from the French Government should have authority, accompanied with the customary testimonials in the intercourse between nations, to receive it. This authority the instrument executed by the President gave, but none such was conferred by the bill alone. In truth, the bill of exchange and the endorsement contributed in no degree to the authority of the holder to demand or receive the money. His right to demand depended upon the former power executed by the President, and the Bank, or its assignee of the bill, became entitled to demand it by virtue of this power, and not by virtue of the bill or the endorsement on it. The bill itself, and the endorsement on it, did nothing more than designate the person whom the Government of the United States, by the instrument executed by the President according to the treaty, had authorized to receive it. The Government and the Bank show, from the instruments executed, that neither of them regarded the bill of the Secretary of the Treasury as sufficient to authorize the Bank or its endorsee to receive the money. For the bill standing alone had no authentication which would entitle it to be regarded by the French Government, as sufficient evidence of the authority of the holder to receive the money. The question then is, did the act of Maryland of 1785 (under which these damages are claimed) intend to give fifteen per centum damages on an instrument in the form of a bill of exchange which the parties to it knew had none of its substance and qualities, and upon the authority of which the payee himself did not rely? Or did the act mean to give damages on those instruments only which are recognised and known in the commercial world as bills of exchange, and possessing all the qualities of such instruments? The act obviously alludes to the instruments known and understood in commerce, when the bill itself, and the endorsements on it, are sufficient of themselves to convey the right to the holder, and not to instruments in the form of bills, which give no authority, and are merely useful in designating the person on whom another instrument has devolved the power to receive the money. If the power had been given by the President to the Cashier of the Bank or his assignee of that instrument as the person authorized to receive the amount due the United States from France, and the bill had been endorsed to different persons, it is very clear that the assignee of the instrument executed by the President, and not the assignee of the bill, would have been entitled to demand the money. The Bill of the Secretary was therefore merely one of the forms in which, for the sake of convenience, the Government gave its authority to the Bank to receive the money, and it is evident, from the papers executed, that the Bank, as well as the Government, so understood it.

The parties to the bill in question, and the bill itself, is not therefore, in the opinion of the committee, such an instrument as the act of Maryland of 1785 contemplated, and that the Bank is not entitled, as a *mere strict legal right*, (independent of the manifest injustice of the demand,) to claim the fifteen per cent. damages by virtue of that law. If an instrument in the shape of a bill of exchange forming a part of such a transaction as this between the two Governments is not to be regarded as the bill of exchange known in the usage of trade, then the liabilities on exchange will not apply to it by force of the law which regulates contracts among private persons. The Government is ready fully to indemnify the Bank against loss in this transaction, and the Bank cannot, either in law or justice, demand more. The committee think the Bank had forfeited all claims to be any longer trusted with the keeping of the public moneys, and that the Secretary would have failed to perform his duty had he permitted the public moneys longer to remain with the Bank.

In his annual message of December, 1829, the President of the United States expressed his doubts of the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank of the United States. This part of the message was referred to the Committee on Finance in the Senate, and to the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, both of which made reports in favor of the Bank, which were ordered to be printed by Congress. It appears that the Bank, not content with the circulation of these imposing documents through extra copies printed at the public expense, through the newspapers, and all the usual channels of communication to the people, applied its corporate funds, and exerted its corporate power, to multiply and circulate them through pamphlets und extra newspapers into every part of the Union.

In November, 1830, an article on Banks and Currency, exhibiting great research and much talent, appeared in the American Quarterly Review which was by the President of the Bank submitted to the Board of Directors, with a suggestion as to the "expediency of making the views of the author more extensively known to the public, than they can through the means of the subscription lists." The board therefore adopted the following resolution, viz. "*Resolved*, That the President be authorized to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of an article on Banks and Currency, published in the American Quarterly Review, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interests of the Bank." Here was no limit to the President's discretion, or the amount which he was authorized to expend. His power was very extensively exerted.

In his annual message of December, 1830, the President reiterated the opinions previously expressed by him in relation to the Bank of the United States. The subject was not agitated in Congress at that session, and that body adjourned on the 3d of March, 1831. The subsequent session of Congress was necessarily to be the long session immediately preceding the Presidential election.—On the 11th of March, 1831 a resolution was adopted by the Bank as reported to the President of the United States by the Government directors, authorizing the President of the Bank to "cause to be prepared and circulated such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank." By this resolution the President was authorized not to cause specific papers to be printed and circulated as before, but power was conferred upon him to hire writers, for the purpose of preparing documents and papers, without designation as to their character or numbers, to employ printers to print them, and carriers to distribute them; neither was there any restriction as to the amount of funds which he was authorized to employ in carrying into effect this new system for disseminating information among the people. A short time after the passage of this resolution conferring upon the President of the Bank such extraordinary and unusual power over the funds of the Bank, a negotiation commenced (as appears by the evidence accompanying the report of the investigating committee in 1832) in relation to a press in New York, in the progress of which the President of the Bank, on the 26th day of March, 1831, advanced $15,000, which was not entered on the books of the Bank as a loan until January 2, 1832. The paper which had before that time been decidedly opposed to the Bank, immediately became its advocate, and in a few months the notes discounted for its benefit amounted to $52,975, and at periods of from six months to five years, the last of which did not fall due until the year 1836, and several months after the Bank charter would expire. These were credits altogether unusual in the regular business of banks. About the same period large sums were advanced to editors of political papers in other parts of the Union. During this period a most unprecedented extension of loans was granted by the Bank. For some years its loans had not varied much in the aggregate from forty millions of dollars. In October, 1830, they amounted to $40,527,523. From that time they began rapidly to extend, and on the 1st of May, 1832, amounted to $70,428,007. In eighteen months the extension was near thirty millions, being at the rate of about two millions per month.

Whilst these accommodations to editors, and this great extension of its loans, were in progress, the Bank, in December, 1831, applied for a renewal of its charter, which then had upwards of four years to run. A bill to renew it passed both Houses of Congress, was presented to the President of the United States, and on the 4th of July, 1832, received his veto.

The President was then a candidate for re-election, and that question was to be settled in November of that year. The power given to the President of the Bank, by the resolution of the 11th March, 1831, was during that and the succeeding year exerted with great industry. The fact of the existence of this resolution, and of the expenditures under it, came to the knowledge of the President for the first time, through the report of the Government directors, during the last summer.—From that report it appears that for the last half of 1829 those expenditures were $3 765 94 giving as an average for the year $7,531 88. In 1830, they increased to $14,081 47, about $7,000 of which were "for printing and distributing the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet." In 1831, they increased to $43,201 79, and in 1832 they were $38,667 88; of which $26,543 72 were incurred in the last half year, including the Presidential election, so that these expenditures continued to increase from 1829 up to the Presidential election.

So far as communicated by the Government directors, the documents and papers printed and distributed with this money appear to have been chiefly reports of committees in Congress, and speeches of members friendly to the Bank, and generally opposed to the President; extra newspapers containing similar matter, and other electioneering matter calculated to defeat the election of the President; reviews of speeches, and of the veto, prepared with the same object; addresses to State Legislatures, and editorial articles in favor of the Bank.

It is farther stated by the Government directors, that for about $24,000 of these expenditures no vouchers whatsoever had been rendered. The several sums were paid on the orders of the President of the Bank, referring to the resolution of 11th March, 1831, as his authority to make the expenditure, but not stating the persons to whom they were paid, nor the purposes for which they were expended. Nor does it appear that the Board of Directors, or any committee of the board, or any other person, except the President of the Bank, and the parties receiving the money, passed upon the claims, or knew for what object this large expenditure was incurred. As the Government is the owner of one-fifth of the capital stock of the Bank, one-fifth of this unwarrantable expenditure was the money of the people.

In this narrative of facts are found ample reasons to justify the Secretary in the removal of the deposites. It seems impossible to resist the conviction, that from 1830 down to November, 1832, the Bank was managed with reference to the Presidential election: that all its mighty means and power were exerted to influence and control the people in the exercise of their right of suffrage, and secure a recharter, by filling Congress and the Executive offices with its funds and supporters. It was said by a wise man of antiquity that the "borrower is the servant of the lender;" and with equal truth it has been recently asserted that "he who controls a bank controls the debtors of that bank." No adequate motive can be conceived for the unprecedented extension of the business of the Bank from forty to seventy millions of dollars in eighteen months, but a determination to make as many debtors to the Bank as possible, and thus bring multitudes of men under its control. Through the fear of being pressed too severely for repayment, it might have been reasonably expected that most of these debtors and the friends they could influence, would support the Bank in its struggle for a recharter.

While this process of extension was going on, numerous editors of political papers appear to have received large sums of the Bank's money, and were thus prepared to advocate measures or men, as the ultimate interests or views of that institution, or its managers, might indicate or require. Contemporaneously the funds of the Bank were put at the disposition of its President, to be used without limit, and their expenditure sanctioned without vouchers, as a means of accomplishing the great design.

Connected with these operations was the conduct of the Bank, during the same period, in the three per cent. transaction, examined by a committee of Congress last year, whereby the Bank attempted to baffle the Government in its efforts to pay the public debt, and secretly sought the aid of foreign bankers to increase its means to control the Government. In addition to its faithlessness to the Government, the Bank seems to have formed a foreign alliance, and procured foreign aid in its war with the President of the people. The three per cent. transaction was condemned by the Committee of Ways and Means last year, as already stated, and the pretences on which it sought to be justified, declared to be unfounded. Of itself it would have justified a removal of the deposites, but it seems to have been but an incident in a grand scheme to make our whole people, and their Government, subservient to this moneyed incorporation—a scheme which, if successful, would have left to us but the name of a republic.

But the Bank was not content to submit to its fate, and execute its duties as a faithful agent of the Government, when, with all its debtors, its presses, its advocates, its foreign aid, hired writers, and extra documents; it received the decisive rebuke of the American people in the result of the Presidential election. During the last summer, one of the Government directors, by being placed on the dividend committee, a temporary body appointed every six months to ascertain what dividend shall be declared, discovered, in the expense account of the Bank, some of those items for printing which have since been reported. On consulting his colleagues, the other Government directors, they deemed it their duty to inspect that account. Having done so, and found that it gave no definite information relative to large portions of the expenditure, they brought the subject before the board, for the purpose of obtaining more certain information, and rescinding the resolutions under which it had been incurred. Not only did the board refuse to cause the account to be stated with such precision that it could be understood, and to rescind the resolutions of the 30th of November, 1830, and March 11, 1831, but instead thereof, resolved as follows, viz. "That the board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President, and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th of November 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of renewed attention to the object of these resolutions, and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of that object." Thus was the formal sanction of the board given to the acts of the President under their former resolutions; and he was stimulated to renewed vigilance in employing writers and presses to influence the public mind. Thus expressly did they approve of the expenditure of the $24,000, without vouchers, and promise to their President future immunity and irresponsibility for the use of any larger sum.

Corporations have no powers but such as are granted in their charters, and those necessarily incident. As an incident, the Bank of the United States has an unquestionable right to procure and pay for bank notes, the necessary blanks, and such other papers as are requisite in the transaction of all business which it may be expressly authorized to perform by its charter. When it proceeds further, and prints documents and speeches, handbills or newspapers it transcends the power granted to it. The Bank of the United States was not created "to communicate the people information in regard to its own" nature and operations," or the acts of their chosen rulers. The people supposed they understood its "nature and operation" before they gave it existence, and they tolerated its establishment as a servant, and not as a teacher. Few would have been found to advocate its creation if it had been a provision of its charter that it might apply its corporate funds to the printing and circulation of such congressional reports, speeches, and other political documents, as its managers might deem useful in conciliating public opinion to its management, and even to the hiring of writers to advocate its interests, and circulating denunciations against the constituted authorities for their official acts. Certainly no friend or enemy of the Bank, at that time, conceived that the Bank had a right to employ its corporate funds for the purpose of teaching the people how to estimate the acts of their Representatives in either the executive or legislative branches of the Government.—The idea that such a right was veiled under the charter, or any of its provisions, would undoubtedly have been fatal to its passage. Is it less alarming that it has now usurped the right?

The conduct of the Bank in this respect has been attempted to be justified on the ground of self-defence. The error on this point consists in considering the Bank and its managers as identical. The Bank has not been attacked. The President of the U. States, in his messages to Congress, has expressed his opinion that the charter ought not to be renewed, and has put his constitutional veto on a bill passed by Congress for that purpose. But this was no attack upon the corporation, for to a renewal of its charter it had no legal right. None of the chartered rights of the Bank have been wrested from it; no judicial process has been instituted to vacate its charter; when such attacks are made, no man will complain of the Bank for defending itself in the courts by the employment of counsel, and paying their fees out of the corporate funds; but the President and Directors of the Bank have no right to use the funds of the institution in making publications vindicatory of their own management, or tending to show that the President of the United States has been guilty of usurpation of power or dereliction of duty in refusing his assent to a renewal of their charter. These were matters which belonged to the forum of the public, into the discussions of which the managers of the Bank, in common with other citizens, had a right to enter, not in their corporate, but in their individual capacities, and at their own expense. The managers of the Bank, if assailed for misconduct, may, like every other citizen or officer of the Government, defend themselves, but not by the use of the corporate funds or power. They may expend their own money without limit in employing writers and presses to defend them. What would be said of the President of the U. States if he were to expend the money in the Treasury in printing congressional reports and speeches, hiring writers, employing editors, printers, and distributors, for the purpose of defending himself and the other executive officers against attacks made upon them from sources official and unofficial? If he were to request Congress to put the whole deposites of the Treasury at his disposition for such a purpose, how would it be received? If the Senate or House of Representatives were to employ their contingent fund in printing and circulating speeches of members, and articles prepared by hired writers, paid from the same fund, under pretence of defending the members or the House against the attacks daily made upon them, would it be tolerated by the American people?

The committee consider this delegation of unlimited and irresponsible power to the President of the Bank over the whole funds of the institution, the most atrocious violation of the Bank charter, and the most daring abuse of its power which has hitherto been disclosed. It is sufficiently alarming that the Government directors have been deprived of all participation in the principal business of the Bank; that its most important discounts and other business are managed by committees selected by the President, who seldom report; that the restrictive provisions of the charter have been subverted to arbitrary rules, and responsibility to the Government, which owns a fifth part of its stock, in effect destroyed. But, in addition to all this, here is a discretionary power vested in the President of the Bank alone, to be exercised without the responsibility of rendering specific accounts or vouchers, under which he may apply hundreds of thousands and millions to operate on public opinion, and through the prostration of enemies and the advancement of friends, procure a new charter. In causing to be "prepared and circulated such documents and papers" as came within the scope of the authority vested in him, he may hire editors, and set up newspapers throughout the whole Union, and by the use of unlimited sums of money, without appropriation or accountablity, he may distribute a patronage more potent than that of many Governments, because all wielded by the same hand to secure a single object. When the Government directors, as faithful sentinels over the public interests in the Bank, communicated the fact that this power had not only been assumed by the Bank, but that its managers were determined that it should be wielded with renewed energy, and for an indefinite period, the Secretary of the Treasury was fully justified, for this reason, if there had been no other, in severing its connexion with the Government, and as far as he legitimately could, lessening its power.

It will be seen, by the views already taken by the committee, that, in their opinion, the deposites have been lawfully removed from the Bank of the United States, and the money now in the Treasury has been legally deposited in the State banks.

In these circumstances, it remains to be considered whether any, and, if any, what legislation is necessary in consequence of the change of deposites.

It is the opinion of the committee that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered. The constitutional objections to it are, in their judgment, insuperable; and if its charter could be justified by the constitution, recent events have demonstrated that the continued existence of such a vast concentrated money power must prove dangerous to the freedom and purity of our institutions. And, after the great abuses of which it has been guilty, a recharter, under any modifications, would be offering the high legislative sanction and approbation of Congress to the various acts of misconduct detailed in this and former reports made to Congress. It is impossible that a corporation, which is proved to have used its money to corrupt the press, to influence elections, and control the Government, can ever be selected as the peculiar object of the favor and bounty of the Government. The Bank ought not, therefore, to be rechartered on any terms: and, as the charter ought not to be renewed, it is manifest that the deposites ought not to be restored to it; for, setting aside the various acts of misconduct, by which the present corporation has justly forfeited the public confidence, it is obvious that the restoration of the deposites to the present Bank, to be removed again in two years, would produce nothing but the most serious evil and distress to the country, without any possible advantage. The restoration of the deposites and the recharter of the Bank are, in the judgment of the committee, inseparably connected together, and neither can with any propriety be adopted without the other.

The question then arises, whether the State banks should be continued as the fiscal agents of the Government. The Committee are satisfied that the State banks are fully competent to perform all the services which the General Government ought to require, in the collection and disbursement of the revenue, and to afford also all the facilities to the internal commerce and exchanges of the country, which have been derived from the Bank of the United States.

The collection and disbursement of the revenue may be safely placed where the sages who framed the constitution left it. They did not deem a National Bank essential either to the existence of the Government they were forming, or to the successful administration of its finances. The opinion has already been expressed, that the State banks are competent to perform all the duties which the Government or the public convenience may require; and there are many circumstances which strongly recommend them to a preference over the Bank of the United States. No one of them can exercise a general control over all the others, and expand or contract the whole currency of the country at its pleasure, to favor the private speculations of individuals, or to increase its own profits. And they can never combine together for political objects, nor hope to gain possession of the Government, and control its operations.

The State Banks are now firmly interwoven with the institutions of the country. They are generally under the management of citizens as respectable, as trustworthy, as any directors of the Bank of the United States. And it would be unjust and contrary to the spirit of our institutions for Congress to sustain a great moneyed power to overawe and oppress them, and bring ruin upon multitudes of our citizens, whenever cupidity or ambition shall tempt them to exercise their power. The stock of the Bank of the United States has fallen, for the most part, into the hands of the great capitalists of this and foreign countries, who have but little sympathy for the sufferings of our people, when their own sordid or ambitious views make it their interest to inflict it.

If it should be urged as an objection to the State banks, that they cannot afford a general currency, the answer is obvious. If it were deemed necessary to create a paper currency, possessing equal credit with that of the present Bank of the United States, the object can be as well accomplished with the State banks as with the Bank of the United States. The provision which has made the latter current every where, is the clause in the charter which compels the Government to receive their notes in payment of all debts due to the public, and a similar provision in favor of the State banks which might be selected as the depositories of the money of the United States, would immediately make their notes equally current, and ensure for them equal confidence in any part of the United States. But the committee are not prepared to recommend the adoption of such a measure. They are convinced that all which public convenience requires in this respect, will soon be accomplished by arrangements among the banks themselves; and that there ought to be no legislation of Congress, for the purpose of establishing a currency of paper.

The main object of legislation should be to enlarge the basis of specie, on which the paper circulation of the State banks is to depend for support. And the committee are persuaded that, by the adoption of the State banks as the fiscal agents of the General Government, and a judicious course of legislation founded upon it, a sounder state of the currency than now exists would soon be attained, and the country rescued permanently from the danger of those sudden expansions and contractions of the paper currency which have been constantly succeeding each other since the Bank of the United States was established, and which have brought such severe and extensive evils upon the country. The aid and co-operation of the several States may be relied on to banish, gradually, the smaller notes, and introduce in their place silver and gold for ordinary domestic purposes, and the convenience of travel between distant places. Such a reform is strongly called for by sound policy; and the best interests of the country, and the accomplishment of an object so desirable may be mainly accelerated by laws passed by Congress, adjusting the standard of value of our coins, and regulating the deposites and collection of the revenue. If gold and silver were brought into common use, and the small notes banished from circulation, payments of small sums would probably be made in specie. The great object is not to diminish the amount of the ordinary circulating medium, but to give it a broader and firmer foundation on the precious metals.

With these views the committee are of opinion that the State banks ought to be continued as the depositories of the money of the United States, and that measures ought forthwith to be taken to regulate, by law, the manner in which they shall be selected, and to ensure the safety of the public money.

According to the law, as it now stands, the duty of selecting the banks, and of prescribing the securities to be taken, is devolved upon the Secretary of the Treasury, under the supervision of the President. This power has been heretofore exercised by the head of the Treasury Department, and in manner advantageous to the public; and it is not doubted, if the law should continue unchanged, that it may and will continue to be so exercised by the head of that department; yet it is the opinion of the committee that discretionary power should never be given in any case to any officer of the Government, where it can be regulated and defined by law. They think that it would be more consistent with the principles of our Government for Congress to regulate, by law, the mode of selecting the fiscal agents, the securities proper to be taken, the duties they shall be required to perform, and the terms on which they shall be employed.

In accordance with these views, they accordingly report, for the consideration of the House, resolutions declaring that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered, and that the State banks ought to continue to be employed as the fiscal agents of the Government, under such regulations as Congress shall prescribe.

Before they close this report, the committee consider it to be their duty to state that in their judgment a necessity exists for an immediate examination into the conduct of the Bank, and they proceed to state the grounds which make it absolutely necessary that a strict and rigorous scrutiny should be instituted. They think such an examination necessary, in reference to the security of the interests which the U. States as a stockholder have in the Bank, as well as to correct, as far as practicable, the abuses of which it has been guilty, and to prevent it from using its corporate power and money for purposes of corruption or oppression.

Numerous memorials have been referred to the committee, complaining of embarrassments in mercantile transactions, some attributing them to the removal of the deposites, and others chiefly to the subsequent conduct of the Bank of the U. States. That serious embarrassments exist in many of the commercial cities, cannot be doubted, and it seems necessary clearly to ascertain the cause before an attempt be made to prescribe the remedy. The powers possessed by the committee are inadequate to that object, and they are unable to do more at present than to submit the facts which have come to their knowledge, with the course they seem to suggest. That the simple transfer of a given sum of money from one bank of deposite to another, could have produced the commercial embarrassment complained of, is impossible. The public deposites have not been annihilated, nor have they been transported from the country; they are still in the country, and in the use of the community.

It is in vain that they look for the cause of embarrassment in the state of our markets, or the operations of trade; our agricultural productions and manufactures generally bear a good price; foreign exchange is at its lowest rate; the balance of trade is decidedly in our favor; and the precious metals are flowing in upon us from South America, Mexico, and Europe. None can doubt the power of the Bank to create embarrassment whenever its managers deem it expedient. In four months, commencing with August last, and ending with Nov. it called in $9,707,245 of its loans. As the State banks could not commence extending until they began to receive the public deposites in October, and from that till December, they could not, in their extension, keep pace with the curtailments of the Bank of the U. States. It is evident that such rapid curtailment by the Bank of the United States must have created some sensation in the commerce of the country; but it is easy for the Bank of the United States to produce universal embarrassment, without any aggregate curtailment of its accommodations. By calling in rapidly one month, letting out the next, and calling again during the third, while it loans out in one place what it curtails in another, and in this manner falls upon all the commercial cities in rotation, it may more effectually embarrass trade than by a steady curtailment. When the policy of the Bank is unsteady and capricious, producing scarcity of money to-day, and an abundance to-morrow, to be succeeded by a greater dearth the next day, it is impossible for merchants to conduct business with safety, and prudent men will restrict or discontinue their operations. The Bank has long enjoyed a large portion of the business of domestic exchange; and whenever it chooses to cut off the supply in any or all directions, embarrassment and difficulty naturally ensue.

There is much reason to suspect that the Bank has been managed for the last six months with a view to embarrass the community, as a means of operating on public opinion, and controlling the action of Government. In the proceedings of the Bank in relation to domestic exchange, so far as known, are perceived indications of a disposition to use the power it possesses through that branch of its business, for the purpose of producing excitement and distress.

The Government directors inform us in their memorial that, on the 13th August last, two weeks before the Treasury agent returned from his mission to confer with the State banks, and five weeks before the determination of the Executive was announced, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution, declaring, "that the bills of exchange, purchased at the Bank, and all the offices except the five Western offices, shall not have more than 90 days to run; that the five Western offices be instructed to purchase no bills of exchange, except those payable in the Atlantic cities, not having more than 90 days to run, or those which may be received in payment of existing debts to the Bank and the offices, and these not "have more than 4 months to run."

The Government directors inform us that, on a subsequent day, a series of resolutions were adopted for reducing the business of the institution, and *authority given to the Committee on the Offices to modify them at pleasure;* and, although a strenuous effort was made to require them to report such measures as might be directed by them to the board, the proposition *was voted down*.

Thus, in direct violation of the charter, in defiance of all prudence and propriety, the whole power of this vast and powerful institution to relieve or to oppress, vested in a committee who are not subject to the responsibility even making reports to the Board of Directors, a few irresponsible men, issuing secret orders to their private chamber, possess more power to distress the American people, than any two branches of their Government, or all departments of government short of a declaration of war. What one of the orders and orders of this potent body have been, we have no means of knowing. The President of the Bank, who is *ex officio* a member of the committee, undoubtedly, directs its operations, and has been with unlimited power to set the press in motion for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Bank. For months, those presses which are known to have been sustained by enormous sums of money, those which have received the most liberal advances for printing, have been increasing their issues in an effort to spread alarm and distress throughout the land. It is impossible not to suspect that the secret management of the Bank, and the use of its funds by its President, are in perfect accordance with their dependent and devoted course, and designing to create a general panic, and produce the desired result. That result is the restriction of the deposites, and its certain consequence, the embarrassment of the Bank. If any thing was wanting to confirm these suspicions, the alleged refusal of the Bank to co-operate with the State banks in reasonable efforts to relieve the existing pressure, and restore to the community in the larger cities the facilities sufficient to remove all doubts from the minds of the most incredulous.

It is due to the country that the causes of the embarrassments which oppress it, and which threaten that commerce shall be laid bare. Should it appear that the Bank, to spring solely from the management of the Bank, wantonly and wickedly directed to the ruin of the country, it may become the duty of Congress to apply all the means within their constitutional power to check its career.

If it shall appear that the Bank, by the use of its money and the papers under its control, has wantonly and fully and intentionally produced these embarrassments, and if its power has thus been used, and cannot be endured that for the gratification of

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1834.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, March 19, 1834.

SIR: The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Deposite question, which was made to the House near two weeks ago, was taken up on yesterday, and (by the standing order of every day (Saturdays and Mondays excepted) agreeably to a resolution adopted by the House, until it be finally disposed of.

The discussion will probably be continued for some weeks, unless it should be terminated by the previous question. The opposition will not make that call, and the Administration party it is believed at present do not desire it. They are, it is said, looking with deep solicitude to the results of the charter elections that are going on in New York, and to the elections in Virginia for members of the Legislature, which will take place in next month, in all of which it is believed the present policy of the Federal Government will be put to the test. The ulterior purpose of the Administration, therefore, as far as we can learn, is to continue the present state of things until these elections give either a sanction or rebuke to their measures, and if a sanction we may be assured that the experiment will be pushed to the utmost extremity, regardless of the wishes of Congress or of the remonstrances of the people.

If, on the other hand, those elections operate unfavorably to the views of the Administration, it is believed that a considerable portion of the members of the House of Representatives who have hitherto supported the President's views and policy in this crusade against the U. S. Bank, will urge him to compromise of some kind, or to retrace his steps, and in the event of his refusal, to abandon him. It is now with extreme anxiety that they can be kept together, and that contingency there will certainly follow up."

Mr. Webster introduced his bill on yesterday, (which you will see in the papers,) for the extension of the charter of the U. S. Bank for a period of six years, with favorable modifications, preceded by a very lucid and argumentative speech, in which he declared that all hopes of relief for the trading community from the State Banks were futile and illusory, as would also be any plan for the creation of a new Bank which could not yet go into operation short of two or three years, and that the present project which he submitted was the only measure that could afford relief, speedy and substantial. His bill contains a provision that there shall be the future depository of the public monies. In his speech of about two hours length, he exposed in a most masterly manner the ideal or imaginary evils or dangers which are usually conjured up by the demagogues for party purposes, as well as the non-existence of that institution. The cry now begins to be an opinion prevalent here among those members who have been more opposed a national bank on constitutional scruples, that their selection lies between that evil and what they deem an evil greater, an Executive officer with unlimited powers, controlling all the operations of the government, as his own will or caprice may direct. Strong indications are given that they cannot long hesitate in making their selection, and Mr. Leigh, who followed Mr. Webster in his remarks on this subject, said that though Virginia at present was restrained from aiding in the establishment of a National Bank, or in extending the charter of the present one, he thought it probable that a state of things was about to occur which might cause her to prefer that to a greater evil. Many of the Southern members who have heretofore been opposed to such a Bank, declare their willingness now to vote for it.

We have two long and interesting letters from Washington which we have in vain endeavored to find room for. They are reluctantly excluded to enable us to conclude Polk's Report.

The Communication signed "Toleration," is inadmissable, on account of its intolerant character.—"Temperance" in our next.

We are requested to state, that no copies of the Proceedings of the Internal Improvement Convention have reached this County, and that nomination of the County Committee has not been received. Of course that nothing can be expected from this County, in answer to the call of the Central Committee at

the organization of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company, and the success with which the officers chosen have entered on the discharge of their duties, must be gratifying to those who are friends of this important work.

How will now be seen whether the zeal, manifested at our various Town Meetings and Conventions, was the offspring of genuine love of country, or the effect merely, of political excitement. An opportunity is now afforded of putting that zeal to the test. There cannot be a doubt, but that every individual, and particularly those who are the owners of real estate, will come forward, with liberal subscriptions aid the undertaking. We all feel and acknowledge the importance of this work; and the conviction is forced upon us, that unless we commence it we need not expect aid from the State. We must look to ourselves and to our friends in the Western part of the State, who have already manifested an interest in the prosperity of Fayetteville, that our citizens should on this occasion, be united in action. It has, we see, been suggested that the times are unpropitious; that the present pecuniary difficulties are calculated to cast a gloom over the community and prevent their embarking in the cause. But did the people of Fayetteville consult their first and best interests, they would suffer no trivial obstacle to arrest this work of improvement, but patiently and perseveringly labour on until the rich and fertile country watered by the Yadkin and Pedee rivers, shall be united with our own Cape Fear.

We have received the following interesting letter from a friend on a visit to Baltimore:

"Baltimore, March 16, 1834.

DEAR SIR: It has been some four or five days since my arrival at this place, during which, I have been agreeably engaged in examining the various Public Works which surround the City and which present a truly splendid and instructive specimen of the practical advantages of internal improvements.

Baltimore, without exception, affords by her public works, the most forcible example of the effects of laudable enterprize that is to be found in any portion of the Union, without which, neither her wealth or population would have given her the rank she sustains as a commercial depot. Her population in 1790, little exceeded 13,000 souls: it now exceeds 85,000. The cause that hath produced this rapid increase of inhabitants, and with it, a corresponding accumulation of wealth, is alone, to be ascribed to the public spirit and enterprise of its citizens. The only natural commercial advantage she possesses is, that of her import and export facilities; but as regards her back country trade—nature, in this respect, seems to have given her but very few advantages. The soil of the surrounding country, for the most part, is poor, with an uneven profile, and not a navigable river leading from the interior direct to the Port, but which nevertheless, industry and enterprise have overcome in the most pre-eminent degree, by artificial means, and which enables Baltimore to become a successful competitor with Philadelphia, possessing as that city does, the highly gifted natural advantages of commanding the trade of a fertile back country.

But the city of Baltimore is still destined to make at no distant period, a more rapid advancement in her growth and commercial prosperity, than she has yet displayed in any former period. She has now, in successful progress, three splendid Rail Road projects, namely: the Baltimore and Ohio, the Washington City, and the Susquehanna Rail Road, which will inevitably concentrate to this point, the products of a vast portion of the Western regions lying on both sides of the Alleghany.

In the contemplation of these splendid works of public improvement, it is impossible I can avoid a just conception of their applicability to the back country of Fayetteville, and the positive certainty there is, with proper efforts, of effecting similar improvements, producing similar beneficial results. The plea of poverty, or a want of surplus capital, is not a justification for our supineness and want of energy in such matters.

As cowardice is always attended with defeat, so is indolence attended with poverty, and failure the result of inefficiency of action. Concert and a will to act, even by the few, is better than a profusion of money without concert and a will to act.

There is scarcely an individual in the community of Fayetteville, and in the Counties interested in the contemplated Rail Road to the Yadkin and Pedee, but whose circumstances will allow him to subscribe for one, two, three or four shares in the stock of the Company, which, if *all who are interested* in the undertaking will thus manifest their *will* to effect the object, I pledge my word on the inevitable success of the enterprize."

In the late Southern papers, we find a statement, signed by the Passengers and Officers of the brig Encomium, wrecked lately on her passage from Charleston to New Orleans, giving an account of the inhuman treatment they experienced at Nassau, N. P. Among the Passengers were Haynes and John Waddell, Esqrs. of Wilmington, N. C. and Mr. S. Curl, also of N. C. It appears that besides every indignity that could be offered, 45 slaves, the property of the Passengers, were seized by the Governor, and declared free, and when some of them, tired of their liberty, returned to their masters, and begged to be brought back to the United States, their owners were threatened that if they "presumed to remove the negroes they would be hanged." The authorities of the place also threatened to fire into the vessel in which they were conveyed to Nassau.—The passengers call loudly upon the government to resent the indignity and wrong which they have suffered. The friends of the Messrs. Waddell will find the full account at this office. We have not room to publish it entire.

The Hon. Richard M. Johnson, (who killed Tecumseh, and who did *not* write the celebrated Post office Report,) has replied to a committee of the democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature, who informed him of his nomination for the Presidency, that "he is at the service of his country." He "has uniformly thought, that the office of President was neither to be sought, declined, nor desired."

Public Sentiment.—A letter to the Editor of the Carolina Watchman, states that in the counties of Wilkes and Surry, in this State, where the writer has mixed a good deal with the people, all parties condemn the removal of the Deposites, as an act of usurpation. Even the old Federalists say, that it goes beyond any ideas they ever entertained of an energetic government. The writer thinks that in the upper counties where Gen. Jackson received an almost unanimous vote, he could not *now* get a *tenth;* and as to Mr. Van Buren, that he could not possibly get a single county in the West.

At the late Term of Surry Superior Court, Benton C. Stonestreet was sentenced by Judge Strange to six months imprisonment, for the crime of manslaughter upon the body of Cornel Jones. The extreme youth of the prisoner is supposed to have influenced the Court in fixing so light a punishment. The Salisbury Watchman says, "we have seldom heard a finer specimen of eloquence, than the address of the Court to the Prisoner in pronouncing sentence.

Counsel for State, Sol. W. J. Alexander, Esq.—For the Prisoner, R. Pearson, Esq. H. C. Jones, Esq.

U. S. Bank Stock has risen to $105¼ in New York.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says—"Every town in the county of Oneida, except *one*, has gone AGAINST JACKSON,"

Cotton.—The latest accounts from Liverpool represent the market as flat, and prices scarcely sustained.

Congress.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Webster brought in his bill to extend, for six years, the charter of the U. S. Bank, with amendments, the chief of which are that Congress shall have the right, at any time after the 4th of March 1836, to establish any other Bank; that the Bank shall pay, for this extension, $200,000 annually; that Congress may restrain the Bank from issuing notes under $20; that the public Deposites shall be made in the Bank, unless Congress shall otherwise order.

Mr. Webster spoke at large in support of the bill; and Mr. Leigh and Mr. Wrght against it.

In the Senate, on the 17th, the whole day was consumed in debating the propriety of receiving the proceedings of a meeting in York County, (Penn.) approving of the removal of the Deposites, and using highly offensive language towards some of the members of the Senate, charging Messrs. Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and others, with being *bribed* by the Bank. The proceedings had been transmitted to the Vice President, to be laid before the Senate. Upon his application, the Senators from Pennsylvania took the responsibility of striking out the most offensive parts, and it was thus presented to the Senate. The questions debated were, as to the *right to alter* the substance of such a paper, and as to the reception of a Memorial in itself disrespectful and personal towards individual Senators. The Senate very properly determined, by a vote of 24 to 20, *not* to receive the proceedings.

Among the many memorials in favor of the restoration of the Deposites, presented during the past week, were, one from Boston, signed by nearly 7000 citizens; one from Worcester county, Mass. signed by 6,200 citizens; one from Buffaloe, signed by 729 citizens; and one adopted at a great meeting in New Orleans.

On Wednesday last, Mr. MANGUM presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Plymouth, North Carolina, complaining of the deranged state of the currency of the country, and of pecuniary distress, and praying Congress to adopt measures to restore the public deposites to the Bank of the United States. The memorial, Mr. M. said, was signed by about two hundred and fifty citizens, and the voters of that place amounted to about 450. The memorialists also prayed for the recharter of the Bank of the U. States. Mr. M. moved that the memorial be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed; which motion was agreed to.

James W. Bouldin has been elected to Congress from the Charlotte District, in Virginia, by a majority of several hundred votes over Judge Beverly Tucker. The former is in favor of the Administration and opposed to the U. S. Bank, and the latter opposed to the Administration.

A great meeting has been held in Albany, N. Y. in favor of the restoration of the deposites. The call was signed by about 3000 persons, and the meeting is supposed to have numbered from 4 to 6000.

The Cholera is said to have broken out again on the upper Mississippi.

More Large Hogs.—A communication in the Tarborough Free Press, states that a farmer in Pitt County killed, on the 4th inst. five hogs which averaged 443 lbs. each. The largest weighed 554 lbs. being 3 lbs. less than the one killed in Duplin, as mentioned in our last.

The price of Flour (from the wagons) at Alexandria on Friday last, is quoted lower than we ever before remember to have heard of it, viz: at *Three dollars and Seventy-Seven Cents per barrel.—Nat. Intelligencer.*

The price of flour in the Pittsburg market is now $2.25 per barrel. In Beaver county, wheat has been sold at thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel. Fine times for the farmers.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing, who resides in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. dated,

"Pottsville, March 10, 1834.

"I have been in business for many years, but I never saw such times. *There is no business doing here. About two thousand men are looking for work, and every thing is at a stand. A great many men with their families have to go to the House of Employment to keep from starving. Hands can be got for their boarding."*

The public is informed, by the Official paper of yesterday, that the President of the United States has declined receiving any more committees; declaring "that he would respond to any inquiries the Committee might make in writing, if submitted to him in writing—but he would hold no conversation with them, for the purpose of being reported from memory, because his views and opinions had already been subjected to misrepresentation, which he felt himself bound to guard against in this way, for the future." This reply is said to have been given by the President to Mr. Watmough, the Representative from Pennsylvania, in the case of a Committee of Philadelphia manufacturers whom he proposed to introduce.

National Intelligencer.

The Currency.—We congratulate the public that there is a flattering prospect of the new Bank of the State going into operation. There is such a paralysis about money matters, that we despaired, at one time, of the requisite subscription of Stock; but more recent indications promise a favorable issue.

Raleigh Register.

Albermale Bank of Edenton—The Edenton Gazette states, that rather more than half the required amount of stock of this institution has been taken, and that strong hopes are indulged that the remainder will be obtained, and the Bank put into operation.

Court of Appeals.—A Justice in ——— lately sentenced two men to be whipped for stealing oysters, and, after the operation was performed, he said they might, if they chose, *appeal from the decision of the Court.*

We stated, the other day, that it was understood that the President of the United States had *re-nominated* to the Senate the old Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, whose nomination had been once *rejected* by the Senate. [We said, by inadvertent error, the *three* directors: there were *four* of them: it is not necessary here to repeat their names, which are already sufficiently know to fame.] We now learn, from publications in the journals of Richmond and New York, that the Message of the President, conveying the second nomination of the same persons, was of a strong, and it is even said, acrimonious character, distinctly intimating, that, if these nominations be not confirmed, the President will not make any other for the same trusts, and that he will in that case take an appeal from the Senate to the People. As far as we are informed, the Message has not yet been acted upon in the Senate.

National Intelligencer.

From an article in the official paper of yesterday, it is clear that a scheme has been seriously thought of, if not actually determined upon, for dispensing with the agency of Congress in public affairs altogether, by getting the House of Representatives, in which the Executive is evidently supposed to have a majority *at command*, to propose an adjournment of Congress. To such proposition, in the present circumstances of the country, the Senate would of course not agree; and upon the disagreement between them, the President is to adjourn Congress to "such time as he shall think proper;" to the day of judgment, as likely as to any other term. God save the Republic! No power short of Omnipotence could save it, if such evil counsels had a power proportionate to their desperation.

Upon whatever authority this suggestion is now thrown out, however, there is one thing which will stand in the way of the realization, by the action of the Executive, of this brilliant conception. The House of Representatives is not so far demented or degraded as to permit itself to become the servile instrument of the designs of a knot of factious intriguers, who find Congress to stand in their way. A majority of the Members of that body are friends, doubtless, to the President: a majority may (though we do not believe they will) be found, who can reconcile it to their consciences to bear out the President in laying hold of the public money, lending it out by millions, to sustain tottering Banks, or to break down that Bank which Congress established to aid in the collection, custody, and transfer of the public money: but a majority *cannot* be found who will vote to adjourn, and leave the destinies of this Nation in the uncontrolled hands of a single individual. Apart from this last consideration, we doubt whether there are fifty, out of the two hundred and forty Members of that body, who could be prevailed upon to adjourn, and leave the affairs of the Government *in their present condition.*

Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter from N. Orleans, dated March 8, *to a house in Augusta.*

"There is a report here that the Planters' Bank at Natchez, will have to stop payment, in consequence of being advised by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be in readiness to meet any draft that might be made on it for the public deposites. The Cashier, in reply, said their drafts could not be honored, as the money was loaned out, and could not be called in. The consequence is a heavy run on the Bank. Amount of Government deposite is said to be $1,250,000."

Mr. Biddle, the President of the Bank of the United States, appeared in Wall street to-day, and being recognized, was followed by an immense concourse anxious to see for themselves him whom the President has styled an "Emperor." He behaved and looked, however, very like a civil private gentleman, and so did all those who collected to gaze at him.—*N. Y. American.*

One of the Senators from New Hampshire, the Hon. Isaac Hill, always *reads* his Speeches. Why does not some one of his associates move to dispense with the *reading* of the document, and that it be printed for the use of the members?—*Raleigh Register.*

We rejoice to see in the last Fayetteville paper that an earnest is about to be given of the sincerity and devotion of the citizens of that place, to the cause of the Rail Road, from the Cape Fear towards the Yadkin; at a late meeting of the Company, it was organized by the appointment of officers, and proposals are advertised for contracts to furnish materials for two miles of the road immediately. They speak confidently, of a sufficient degree of energy, in those who have put their hands to the work, to urge it several miles to the West of Fayetteville; and, we have little doubt, but the Legislature, and the citizens of the West, seeing the determined spirit of these individuals, will march promptly to the rescue.

Salisbury Watchman.

A point of some importance to the Bar was decided by Judge Strange at the term of Wilkes Superior Court, begun on 10th of this month. It is that the remedy by attachment does not lie in favor of a Plaintiff who does not reside in this State, against a Defendant who is also an inhabitant of another State. We mention this because the question has been variously pronounced on by the profession as well as on account of the high respectability of the authority that made the decision.—*Carolina Watchman.*

DIED,

In the Island of Jamaica, a few weeks since, JOHN R. ADAM, Esq. a native of this place.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to March 19.

Brigs, Statira from New York, Arletta from do., Opulence from do., Mary & Eliza from Gloucester, Washington's Barge from Charleston. Schooners, Plato from Guadaloupe, Alert from Perquimons, Traveller from Elizabeth City, Mary Jane from New York, Topic from do., Caleb Nichols from do. Frances Ellen from do.

The subjoined advertisement from Galignani's Paris Messenger, is a specimen of a Paris fashion:

"*Matrimony.*—A sum of 6000 fr. will be paid to any person who may be able to arrange a union between a French gentleman, aged 42, a bachelor, and bearing the title of Marquis, with an English lady of adequate fortune. A bond for the stipulated premium, payable on the conclusion of the marriage, will be deposited in the hands of a notary. Address M. Le Baron D. H., Poste Restante, a Paris."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 21, Steamer John Walker, with the Lady of the Lake in tow, with Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.. for B. Robinson, Jos. Baker, W. S. Latta, G. McNeill, C. T. Haigh, Jas. Martine, S. W. Capers, J. Fuller, J. H. Dickson, Willkings & Co., John M. Dobbin, N. McKinnon, H. Horn, A. Graham, John Huske & Son, Thos. Cochran and Hall & Johnson, of this place:—Womack & Goodwin, C. & R. Brummel, P. Quince, J. Small, C. W. & F. R. Harris, S. W. Cole, P. Clingman, and Jno. C. Thompson, of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 19, Hall & Johnson's boat Henry Clay, with Seed, Cotton, Wax, Feathers &c. for F. Lain, C. T. Haigh, J. W Pearce, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Lewis Brown, W. O. Jeffreys.

Also, on the 22d, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, &c. for Jones Juller, C. T. Haigh, P. I. Tillinghast, W. McIntyre, W. Waddill, Jos. Baker, and Willkings & Co.

Also, on the 18th, Henrietta Steamer, with Cotton and Flour for W. S. Latta, J. Huske & Son, Willkings & Co. and others.

Also, on the 24th, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Tow Boat Messenger, with Cotton and Flour for W. S. Latta, W. O. Jeffreys, Yarbrough & Ray, J. W. Pearce, G. C. McNeill, L. Brown and Jones Fuller.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 8 a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 9 a 11¼. Corn 90 a 95. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 25. Flour, $4 25, a $5 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 11; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 16 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

Episcopal Convention.

THE Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, commencing on the 1st Wednesday in May next, that being the 7th day of the month.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

☞ *The Western Carolinian, People's Press, Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator and Elizabeth City Star, will please give the above a few insertions.*

Commission Agency.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW continue their Agency in Fayetteville, for the transaction of Commission Business generally, the collection and settlement of Claims, Discount and Renewal of Notes, at either of the Banks, purchase of Stock, investment and transfer of money, &c., &c.

March 25, 1834. 77-4w.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Carolina Watchman, Western Carolinian, Newbern Spectator, Miners' and Farmers' Journal, and People's Press, will insert this three times and forward their accounts to this Office.

Corn! Corn!! Corn!!!

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,

500 BUSHELS CORN.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25. 77-tf.

A LIGHT New York made BAROUCHE WAGON, with leather top and Harness, calculated for one or two horses, for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE.

March 20, 1834. 77-eow3t

Notice.

I HAVE appointed Robert McIntyre, Esq., my agent and attorney, to collect all debts and demands due to me, with full authority to give and grant discharges and acquittances for the same.

A. McIVER.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1834. 77 6w

Sale of Valuable Property.

THE Subscriber having determined to leave the State, for one more congenial to his welfare, will offer for sale, at his Plantation, near Fayetteville, on Thursday the 27th day of March present, the following property, to wit:

600 acres of Land, more or less, on the East side of Cape Fear river, 4 miles below Fayetteville. Also,

200 acres, more or less, 11 miles below Fayetteville.

50 acres, in the upper edge of Bladen County, adjoining Isaac Rollings, Esq.

Also, 5 or 6 head of Horses, and 4 or 5 Mules. With several Wagons, Carts, Gear, &c.

Also, a complete set of Blacksmith's Tools, and a complete set of Saw Mill Irons.

Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Goats, &c. &c. Also 4 or 5 valuable NEGROES.

Terms at sale.

NEAL BEARD.

☞ The above will be sold by THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

March 17, 1834. 77-1w.

PURE CIDER.

JUST received by the Steamer John Walker, 20 barrels pure refined CIDER, very superior

WILLKINGS & Co

March 25, 1834. 77 tf.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,

Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25. 77-tf.

25 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st of March, 1833, a likely negro fellow by the name of SCIP, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well formed, yellow complexion, high forehead, a scar over one of his eyes, good teeth. He is about 25 years of age. He is well known about Fayetteville, having been hired during the year 1833, to Col. Samuel T. Hawley, of that town. It is probable that he is lurking about the town or its vicinity. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, living about ten miles South East of Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the Wilmington Road, or for his confinement in Bladen Jail, or Twenty Dollars for his confinement in any other Jail so that I get him again.

SAMUEL C. GAUSE.

March 24, 1834. 77-6w.

PAPER.

200 Reams imperial printing PAPER,
150 do. large do do. do.
170 do. Super Royal do. do.
200 do. Medium, No. 2, do. do.
250 do. do No. 3, do. do.
300 do. Foolscap writing do.
250 do. Wrapping do.

For sale at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT THE MILL.

Fayetteville, March 25. 77eow4t.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are

Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash.*

W. I. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. I. H.

March 24. 77 tf.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I have appointed Oliver Lewis my Attorney, with full power and authority to collect the debts due the Firm of *Lewis & Ross*, and to discharge the same with good and sufficient acquittances, and to make sale of the Goods and Merchandize of the said firm which were assigned to me on the 5th instant.

MATTHEW F FREEMAN,
Assignee of Lewis & Ross.

March 24, 1834. 77tf.

Mechanic Society.

Those gentlemen who have subscribed to articles of association, and other Mechanics and Artisans of the town and vicinity, who feel an interest in forming a Society for benevolent objects, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, on Saturday Evening next, 29th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing.

March 24.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson The Lands in Cumberland are well known, being those formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite to the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, that they are variously and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres of which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE.

And all other necessary out houses in good repair, several of the buildings being entirely new — There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within an half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the improvements thereon, consisting of the Tobacco Warehouse and other Warehouses. Also, my Wharf above the Ferry landing and one half of the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also, a lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. I also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Family Mansion, a new and commodious building near Haymount and about a mile from the Town House, with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot in this part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton, being good piny land and containing 540 acres.—Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as any in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given if early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three or four

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L MILLER.

March 22, 1834. 77-tf

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Nathan King, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

N. B.—That on the 3d day of April next, will be exposed to public sale, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of the said Nathan King, deceased, the following Property:

Seven Negroes, of different ages, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention; purchasers giving bond with approved securities. Sale to continue from day to day until all is disposed of.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale, the following Tracts of Land, viz:

120 acres on the East side of Cape Fear, and lying on the river, joining Col. Ashe and others, a large part of which is in a state of cultivation.

128 acres, called "the Old Plantation Tract," joining F C. Armstrong and others.

Also, 34 acres joining the above.

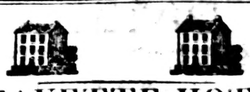
170 acres joining Jones and McKay's Lands.

Also, five other tracts of Pine Land, on the West side of Cape Fear, and on the waters of Carver's and McPherson's Creeks, containing 1770 acres, well timbered and on good streams.

Terms will be liberal and made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834. 77tf.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 doors East of Market Square, Person st.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY.

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf.

TEMPERANCE ALMANACKS For 1834, received, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Wafle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels; giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson. I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchongs and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
5 Cerroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ABOUT to remove from this town, wish to close their business; and for that purpose, will sell either at wholesale or retail at *NEW YORK COST*, their valuable stock of

DRY GOODS.

N. B.—To those who wish to purchase by wholesale, a credit of Ninety days will be given for all sums over one hundred Dollars; and four months for all over two hundred, with approved securities. LEWIS & ROSS.

Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge.

February 10, 1834. 71-tf

NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.

December 9th, 1833 62-tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES.
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico,
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo, } COFFEE.
85 hhds. Porto Rico,
45 do Cuba, } MOLASSES.
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, or for rent, the lots at the foot of Haymount, known as the Robeson lots, with all the improvements thereon, including the White Store House, formerly occupied by Thos. J. Robeson, deceased, and recently by George McNeill, Esq.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,

Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 31. 65-tf.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834 67-tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6, 1834.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross barb and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 14th, 1833. $63-*tf*.§

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving in part their *FALL SUPPLIES of Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and leather Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and worsted Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which will compose a greater *variety* and a *much more general and extensive assortment* than heretofore kept by them.

They would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their present stock, flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as will make it worthy the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville October 21, 1833. 55tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9. 1833. 62tf.

New School Books, &c.

DONNEGAN'S LEXICON, Grimshaw's Historical Works, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, Flint's Surveying, Clark's Cæsar, Day's Algebra, Smith's Arithmetic, Manual of Mineralogy, Union Primers, Hymn Books and Spelling Books, Emerson's First and Second Class Readers, Webster's Elementary and *New* American Spelling Books.

ALSO, a new supply of Henry's Commentary, in 3 and 6 vols. very low. Pulpit Assistant; Selections from Fenelon, Pilgrim's Progress, with 100 plates; Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs. Judson; Buck's Dictionary; Life of Jackson; Robertson's Historical Works; Blackstone's Commentary; Missouri Harmony; Marshall Ney; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Millwright's Guide, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 18, 1834.

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable.

On the premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one an hundred and thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy.

HARRIET H. JENNINGS, *Ex'rx.*

For terms, (which will be liberal,) apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No. Ca.

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834. 72tf.

FOR SALE,

NEW No. **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Ermmetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sunchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleached do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

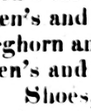
JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

25 Hhds. MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24. 64tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31. 65-tf.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance Almanac, *FOR THE YEAR* 1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. B. DKAKE.

December 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

RAISINS.

100 BOXES fresh Muscatel *RAISINS*,
Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Among which are the following in great variety of different qualities,

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans,
500 do do Russett do do.
1000 do do Kip do do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Bootees and Shoes of all kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking
150 do do fine cloth and kid French
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Bags, of all qualities
100 do do Col'rd Bolivers
100 do Misses' do
200 do Child's do
300 do Calf and Morocco do

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Point Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and fine
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, large and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days a large assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Chairs, Bed-steads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others would do well to call again, will find it to their advantage to examine before selecting, as I have ever generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the Market Square and Gillespie Street.

L. R. BRADY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 49tf

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick stores, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats, Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware & CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at wholesale or cash or country produce. Commission business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JERVAN.

November 11 1833.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh *Thomastown Lime*,
15 Hhds. *Molasses*, just received, for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JERVAN.

Dec. 31, 1833.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Manufactured Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will receive prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18 99tf

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the stock.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bonnet Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834.

Furniture Ware Rooms.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns, a general assortment of cane, rush, board bottom and curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns, together with a large sortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sofas, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads, which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf

BURR MILL STONES.

OF all sizes, can be had at short notice by applying to us, who are Agents for the manufacturers at New York. The Stones will be shipped on board vessels in New York, when ordered, free of commission, at the manufactory prices and free of cartage.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1834.

☞The Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot will insert the above advertisement three times, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Blanks

Of all kinds, for sale at the Book Store of

B. J. HALE.